



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

as *wheel*, *whirl*, when stressed and unstressed? 7. Artificial influence seems rather unlikely as an explanation of the phenomena noted in Michigan, but it is not entirely impossible that it at least assisted the *wh* as distinct from *w*. But it is unnecessary to call in this factor if a satisfactory explanation can be reached without it. 8. Scotch or Irish influence has not been equally strong in all parts of the country, and in the New England of forty or fifty years ago and earlier it was presumably much weaker than in many other regions. How great the influence of New England speech in the Western States has been has yet to be investigated.

At some future time I hope to return to the subject of artificial influence, a careful treatment of which would, in my opinion, be of considerable value for dialect work in this country. The *wh* question would form but a part, and probably a comparatively small part, of such a treatment.

E. S. SHELDON.

Harvard University.

#### BEDE AND RABBINICAL LITERATURE.

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES:

SIRS:—In two recent papers ("The Name Cædmon" and "Old English Literature and Jewish Learning") I had occasion to collect some of the evidence tending to show an indebtedness of the Old English literature to Rabbinical tradition. A further indication of the same purport is contained in LAUCHERT'S 'Geschichte des Physiologus' (Strassburg, 1889), p. 96:

" . . . Beda (672-735), der zu Job 29, 18 (in Job 1. II. c. 12) die Geschichte vom Phönix anführt; schon Bochart (II. S. 819) hat bemerkt, dass Beda der einzige christliche Autor sei, der diese Stelle aus Job statt von der Palme (daneben auch) vom Phönix verstehe, während sich sonst diese Auffassung nur in rabbinischer Literatur finde."

ALBERT S. COOK.

Yale University.

#### BRIEF MENTION.

The late U. S. Consul at Prague, CHARLES JONAS, has published a small volume of three

hundred pages entitled: 'Bohemian Made Easy: A Practical Bohemian Course for English-speaking People.' In a brief introduction, the author tells us that he has written this work in answer to frequent demands for a practical guide to Bohemian, and he gives some interesting statistics concerning the half million Bohemians, the Bohemian language, the origin and development of the Bohemian press, in America. He then divides his material into four parts: i, Pronunciation; ii, Grammar forms, with exercises after the Ahn method (150 pp.); iii, Conversation (90 pp.) and iv, Grammar proper (a sketch of 27 pp.). The characteristic features of the treatise are its simplicity and practical arrangement, the appropriateness of the words (with pronunciation indicated) and examples used to illustrate the grammatical rules and the numerous idioms that it contains. The little book might thus form an easy practical introduction to Slavonic, especially where an opportunity is offered to speak Bohemian. The descriptions of the sounds, however, leave much to be desired for the student who has no knowledge of Slavonic phonetics, as when the author speaks of the "mellow sound of *t*," or cites English *lid*, *lead* as having "the same vowel sound," or gives the rule for his language: *A sound for every letter and a letter for every sound and no silent letters*, illustrated by *Česká řeč*=chesská rshěch, *srdce*=sertsě, *tkadlec*=kädlets, *zkažte*=skäshtě, *svrchní*=sw\*khñee, etc. (The *Slavie*, Racine, Wis.)

The Open Court Publishing Company of Chicago, has added another interesting number to its rapidly increasing list of important publications on psychology. 'The Diseases of Personality,' by TH. RIBOT, the distinguished professor of comparative psychology at the Collège de France, reads like a novel. The chapter treating of "Disorders of the Intellect," is perhaps the most interesting one of the book for the student of language. It covers a discussion of cerebral dualism, of the coexistence of two states of consciousness, of the rôle of memory, of ideas which, as representing states of consciousness, "are only a secondary factor in the constitution and changes of personality."